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**SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN**

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 43

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 1, 1932

No. 14

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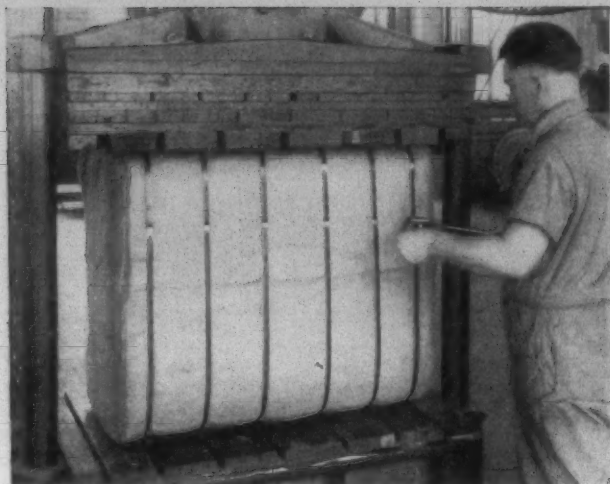
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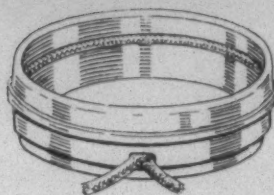
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Some Problems of the Cotton Manufacturers

KEMP P. LEWIS, retiring president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, at the annual meeting of the Association, discussed a number of problems now faced by cotton manufacturers. He said:

Practically all of you have suffered, as I have, from the distressing conditions of the past year, and it would be wasting your time for me to go into detail as to the elements in our business life which have kept us from being prosperous and happy. So I am going to touch only on a few of our present problems, with which we are now struggling.

CROP ESTIMATES

During the month of August, following a surprisingly low cotton report, the market for cotton climbed rapidly and brought about a purchasing movement which made us all feel cheerful and hopeful looking to the future. It seemed at that time as if the corner had been turned and that we were definitely on the way towards better times. We had this feeling of hope and cheer in our hearts in spite of the fact that most of the business taken was at ruinous prices, but it was very encouraging, as cotton rose, to have goods rise also. It was the first time that we had had evidence in a year or more that it was possible for goods to rise in value.

After this period of better feeling the cotton trade and the textile manufacturers were all greatly shocked by the Government report of September 8th, indicating no decrease in the crop of cotton in spite of the fact that the growing crop had heavily deteriorated in condition. This shock and surprise acted as a bomb in blowing away much of the confidence of the dry goods buyers and since that time the demand for our products has decreased and the prices of our goods have been weakening. Fortunately, many of us have been struggling to try to maintain the increased price basis and have been able to hold on to some of the gain but it is most distressing that so many of the manufacturers, when cotton went down, seemed willing to surrender practically all of the benefits that had accrued—this particularly applying to the gray goods division. The situation now is that we all have some business on our books and our stocks are much smaller than they have been for some time. We are all hoping that the purchasers of our products will be able to pass their purchases on to the consumer, and be ready very soon for additional contracts.

It seems to be that the managers of the cotton mills of the South have been sadly lacking during the last few months in appreciation of their opportunities and it seems particularly distressing that they are not grasping the opportunity of profit on their operations at a time when the opportunity has been right at hand. I appeal to you all not to get panic-stricken by the present dullness of demand into pushing your goods on an unwilling market at decreased prices. Just a little courage and merchandising judgment will save the cotton mills of the South millions of dollars during the next year.

This question of the proper merchandising of our products carries with it the sensible regulation of our production. Would it not be vastly better for all of us, instead of trying to break records as to the number of days run, or the number of nights operated, to commence to look at the situation from the standpoint of the stockholder and so regulate our stocks that the buyers of dry goods may not soon have forced upon them the knowledge that we have burdensome stocks that we are ready to give away? Surely the time has come when our stockholders should have evidence of better judgment and wiser action on our part.

The large orders received during August and September were made possible by previous curtailment and regulation of production. Upon receipt of these orders mills jumped to full time operation, many of them running at night, and the consequence is that the current production of cotton goods presents a grave danger of stock accumulation. The major part of our industry is operating at a rate that would be considered high even in normal times and the difficulty is that the mills are attempting to maintain heavy production schedules in the face of diminishing demand. The consequence is that the backlog of unfilled orders is being cut down, stocks are beginning to accumulate, and manufacturing margins have been reduced. Mills are showing an unfortunate disposition to break away from constructive policies that have been followed in the past, which enhances the threat of over-production. The present time, more than any other time in the last several years, demands the most careful scrutiny of the statistical situation in the various groups of the industry that reflects the relation of supply to demand.

NIGHT WORK

In connection with this threat of over-production, many of us are gravely concerned as to the success of the

strong effort being made by the Cotton-Textile Institute to preserve the operation of the policy of not working women and children at night. This policy was put into effect by a great majority of the mills of the South about a year and a half ago, but this plan is now in jeopardy because of the defection of certain mills. The more thoughtful of the cotton manufacturers of the South are today waiting with intense interest and anxiety the results of this present final effort on the part of the Institute and many of its members to preserve this most beneficial program, and this effort to maintain this program strongly deserves your support.

DEPLORES CROP REPORTING METHODS

In connection with the problems that I have just discussed, of the market for our goods and of the cotton market, I want to make here a protest against the manner in which the Government reporting board handled their crop reports this fall. It may prove that the first report on August 8th was entirely correct, but that does not meet the objections that I have to the method. It seems to me that no crop reporting board should undertake to prophesy as to the future, but that their report should be based upon conditions as they appear on the date the report is made, and let the deterioration of the crop take care of itself in future reports. None of us are accurate prophets about the weather a month ahead, nor as to the spread of the boll weevil and other pests. This year if the crop had been reported on August 8th as it looked on that date the report would probably have been around twelve million bales, which would doubtless have caused some rise in the price of cotton, and then when the damage to the crop during August was taken into consideration in the September 8th report it would have caused an additional advance in the market and these advances could have been largely maintained. It would have put more confidence in the minds of both the manufacturers and the purchasers of cotton goods and, more important still, would have brought to the farmers of the South a better price for the distress cotton which they have been forced to market during October and November. The report of September 8th came as a shock and surprise to the entire trade and this element of surprise has caused the market to be much weaker than it otherwise would have been, and I think it is nothing short of a grim tragedy that the reports should have been handled as they have. I feel that the price of cotton would easily have been a cent and a half higher than it is today if the Government had not depreciated the report of August 8th, based upon what they thought the future held. The fact that they seem to have guessed largely right does not excuse the method, which is certainly against the interests of the taxpayers of the country.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE

I want to call your attention to the energetic and effective work done by the Cotton-Textile Institute in extending the uses of cotton, and finding new outlets for our products. "Cotton Week" has been an outstanding success for the past two years, and under the leadership of the Institute cotton has become a fashionable fabric in women's dresses. There has been a wonderful increase in cottons for this purpose. Great increases have also been made in the use of cotton for bags, longer cotton sheets, cotton roads, cotton baling, and during the past summer men's suits of cotton took a big step forward in popularity. Summer and sports clothes of all kinds are greatly increasing the use of cotton, and the work of the Institute along these lines is to be heartily commended.

In this connection I desire to express my own personal opinion that it would be a calamity if the cotton manufacturers of this country should not back up the Textile Institute in a whole-hearted way, as I think the Textile Institute will become more useful to the industry as time goes on and it is an absolutely necessary thing if we are to have hope for the future. The Institute is being very ably managed under the direction of George Sloan as President. Mr. Sloan has made a splendid impression on all with whom he has come in contact. I am sorry that some mills have withheld their support and hope they will change their viewpoint.

STATE DEBT

Now before I close I want to say a few words about North Carolina. The floating debt of North Carolina, after paying the deficit for this year, will, by the first of next July, unless the Legislature reduces expenses or raises more revenue, be nearly \$12,000,000. All of us now are burdened with taxation and unfortunately great numbers of the members of our Legislature seem to feel that corporations are proper subjects of attack and that regardless of whether we make money or not we should foot the bill and remove taxes from almost all other types of property. Many mills today are struggling on the verge of bankruptcy and badly need relief instead of additional burdens, and I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that it is a matter of most vital necessity for you cotton manufacturers here and throughout the State to take this year an active interest in what is going on in the Legislature and let your representatives know by letter, telegram and personally, where you stand on the various taxation proposals that are brought up. The tendency of many members of the Legislature and Congress is to give more thought to raising more revenue than to lowering the expenses, and I urge that you make the point with your representatives and senators that they make as their prime business not the raising of revenue but the lowering of expenses. I think it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of our State that we balance our budget, and I am not suggesting a failure to meet this problem. The credit of our State has been strained with the banks of the country and it would take us years and years to overcome the financial odium that would come to the State if we should default in our obligations. We cannot expect the good will and the support of the bankers of the country unless we balance our State budget. But it ought to be balanced, as far as it possibly can, without severe injury to our institutions and our State, by the elimination of expense rather than by the increase of revenue; and if revenue is increased, in my opinion the cotton mills of North Carolina have everything they can possibly stand and the increases should come from other sources.

EXCISE TAX ON COTTON

I cannot close without calling to your attention the danger of Congress placing an excise tax on all cotton, to be paid by the manufacturer. One of these bills suggests an excise tax of 5 cents per pound, this money to be distributed to the farmers who have carried out an agreement to curtail acreage. This is an exceedingly dangerous type of legislation and I strongly urge that you watch developments and use your best influence with our senators and representatives to protect us from such a dangerous and costly law. Without having made a close study of this matter, I have the strong feeling that the law as proposed would be a tremendous blow at our industry.

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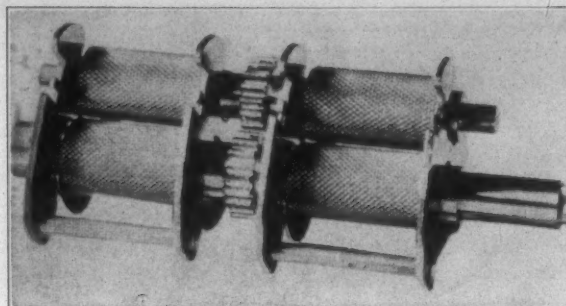
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Long Draft in Roving*

BY J. L. TRUSLOW

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.



Long draft for roving, showing gear drive for top middle roll.

IN the early days, there was a very strong and widespread belief that no long-draft system would be practical in a mill spinning very coarse carded yarns. This belief was well founded on fact, for the systems as then built were bad lint-catchers and required an almost prohibitive amount of cleaning when used on coarse work with short cotton. Long-draft spinning still requires a certain amount of extra cleaning, and probably always will. The leading systems have been so greatly improved, however, that the problem can be easily and cheaply solved by the establishment of a proper schedule.

As an example of what can now be done on coarse counts, I should like to give some figures from one of the very large installations. On 7.50s warp for osnaburgs, made from a mixture of strips and low cotton, the front-roll speed is 197 r.p.m., the ring diameter is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the traverse is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. This yarn is being spun from .51-hank slubber roving with a draft of 14.7, and a girl runs ten sides of 120 spindles each.

Another very large mill spins a range of counts from 8s to 14s, all from .75-hank slubber roving. The drafts used figure from 10.7 to 18.7.

A third and very well-known mill, a pioneer in the use of long-draft spinning, has been making its 13.50s warp for years from .84-hank slubber roving with a draft of 16.1. The ends down frequently count less than 30 per thousand spindles per hour.

Most of the coarse weaving yarns are made from short or mixed staples of cotton. These types of stock can be handled much better with controlled drafting than with ordinary three-roll drafting. The yarn produced is usually evenner and stronger and the work frequently runs better, even though longer drafts are employed.

A few years ago, many coarse yarn mills would refuse to consider the installation of a long draft spinning system because the saving in cents per pound looked so small. Now it is generally realized that, due to the very high production per spinning spindle, the saving per spindle per year on coarse yarns may be higher than with finer counts.

SINGLE VS. DOUBLE ROVING

When we leave the very coarse counts and enter the range of numbers in the neighborhood of 20s, we begin to find an apparent divergence of opinion as to what constitutes good long-draft spinning practice. We find some mills using double and some, single roving in the creels of the spinning frames. Usually the mills which employ single roving has been able entirely to eliminate one card-room process. Those who spin from double roving ordinarily retain all the processes but make a saving in cost

through producing coarser hanks at each process. In this way, they are enabled to increase the production per roving spindle and to eliminate some of the machines used for each process.

The double-roving advocate points out that, for a given standard of preparation, yarn spun from double roving is stronger and evenner than similar yarn spun from single roving.

The single-roving enthusiast replies that with perfect roving yarn spun from single roving will be as good as that made from double roving. He also points out that flyer frames are designed to make certain hanks and that if, for instance, a mill takes a roving frame suitable for producing 5.25-hank and starts it up on 3.00-hank, the doffing cost will be increased. On the other hand, if a mill takes an intermediate designed to make 1.65-hank and puts it to work making 2.20-hank, the balance of production is destroyed and somebody is going to be forced to buy additional intermediates. Otherwise, the necessary poundage of the finer hank simply cannot be put through the process.

Most impartial observers feel that there is no quick answer to the question of whether to use single or double roving. It all depends on what the mill has to work with and what it wants to make. Each case must be studied individually.

No mill can afford to sit back and take it for granted that its yarn cannot be spun from single roving. It is well worth while to run a series of experiments.

It is no easy task to eliminate processes and doublings yet still make as good yarn as before. I do not know of a mill which has done it, that did not have a hard battle at the start. In cases, however, where skill and determination have been aided by proper equipment, remarkable successes have been scored. One of the largest bed sheet mills in the country, for example, is getting along nicely with only 12 doublings in its entire organization.

The key to the problem is in the preparation. If a mill is going to cut corners on doublings, everything from the last process of roving back to the bale breakers must be just right. If a mill is using more processes and doublings than its competitors to make a given yarn, it ought to be getting a better yarn and better running work, or it ought to be able to use shorter cotton.

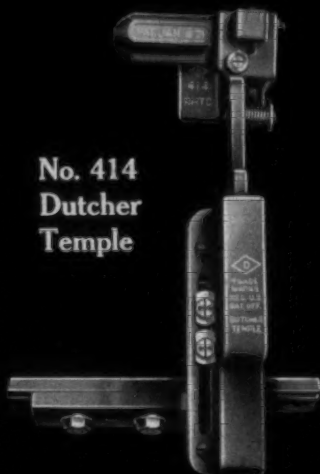
The sheeting mills, which spin counts around 20s, have been large buyers of long-draft spinning. I should like to take, as examples, two very famous mills in this class. They are particularly interesting because one spins from single, and the other, from double roving. Both have equipment which is modern and management of the most

(Continued on Page 8)

*Paper before Textile Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at Greenville.

1932

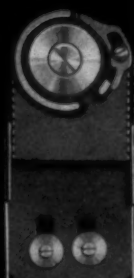
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Long Draft in Roving

(Continued from Page 6)

progressive sort. Both use the same type of long-draft spinning system.

Mill A makes its warp yarn as follows: slubber, .47-hank; intermediate, 1.20-hank. This roving is creeled single at the spinning frame and spun into 21s with a draft of 17.5.

Mill B, in making its warp, uses the following organization: slubber, .48-hank; intermediate, 1.00-hank; and roving frame, 3.00-hank. This roving is spun into 21s with a draft of 14.0. Double roving is used in the creel.

Both mills produce yarn of excellent quality and, in both cases, the work runs well on both the spinning and the weaving. Mill A saves more in labor cost than Mill B but probably uses slightly longer cotton. Both are well satisfied with the advantages they have secured from installing the long-draft spinning system. I suppose that, if we want to be very precise, we should describe Mill A as a long-draft organization and Mill B as a better-drafting organization.

A large proportion of the cotton mills operated by the big tire companies are using long-draft spinning, on yarns in the general range of 13s to 23s.

In the case of these yarns, breaking strength is all important. Most of them are spun from double roving. The following is a typical organization: slubber, .50-hank; intermediate, 1.00-hank; and roving frame, 3.00-hank. This is creeled double and spun into 23s with a draft of 15.3. The same mill makes its 20s from 2.28-hank double roving, with a draft of 17.6, and its 13s from 1.60-hank double with a draft of 16.3.

The tire-cord mills which have installed long draft spinning all report improved breaking strength, in spite of the increased draft.

On yarns in the range of 30s to 40s, there are a great many thousands of spindles of long-draft spinning in operation. Here again, we find that some mills can get satisfactory results with single-roving organizations. Others, after careful experiment, have found that their requirements are better met by the use of double roving.

One successful mill makes its 30s warp yarn with only two processes of roving. The slubber roving is .60-hank. The intermediates produce 1.60-hank. From this, as single roving, the yarn is spun with a draft of 18.7. Several other mills are running on practically the same organization.

Most mills on these numbers have, so far, preferred to use double roving in the creels of their frames. A typical conservative organization is as follows: slubber, .45-hank; intermediate, 1.20-hank; roving, 3.60-hank. The roving is creeled double and spun into 30s with a draft of 16.7. Such an organization is an example of better drafting rather than of long drafting. It should permit the use of somewhat shorter cotton, if the mill is not interested in raising the present quality of its yarn. To give a specific instance, an Eastern mill has found from two years of experimenting that it can make satisfactory yarns from 20s to 30s on ordinary spinning frames with double roving, a draft of 10.0, and full 1-in. cotton. On the long-draft frames it can make 20s to 30s of equal strength and quality, using double roving, a draft of 16, and 15/16-in. cotton.

On fine yarns, a great variety of long-draft organizations are in use. Some mills spin from single, and some from double roving. The length of draft varies with

the staple of the cotton and with the quality requirements.

One mill makes its 60s warp yarn from 2.60-hank single roving with a draft of 23.1. The same mill makes its 98s filling from 5.00-hank single roving with a draft of 19.6. This filling goes from the spinning frame direct to the shuttle of the loom. Both of the above counts are made from 1 3/16-in. cotton and the mill operates over 45,000 spindles of long-draft spinning.

Another mill makes a lot of 46s warp from 4.00-hank double roving with a draft of 23.0, using 1 3/16-in. cotton. This mill has been particularly impressed by the smoothness and freedom from hairiness of the long-draft yarn, as compared with that made on ordinary spinning with light wood top middle rolls and a draft of about 16.

Still another mill, with a large installation, makes its 56s warp from 5.50-hank double roving with a draft of 20.4. This yarn is as strong as that formerly made from 9.00-hank double roving with a draft of 12.4. The same mill has spun a lot of 96s and 120s on the long-draft system with good results.

With really long staple, drafts in excess of 30 are being run on a small scale in American mills. In Europe, such drafts are fairly common. The writer visited one mill in Czechoslovakia which was making 60s from 2.00-hank single roving.

LONG DRAFT IN CARD ROOM

Now that the long-draft systems for the spinning frame have become established, the question arises as to why something of the same sort cannot be worked out for the roving processes. During the last year, we have been working hard at this problem. We are now leaving the settled regions of machinery practice for pioneer country about which we do not, as yet, claim to know very much.

In the first place, let us see what we stand to gain if we succeed in applying the long-draft systems to roving machinery. Suppose that a mill wants to make 28s warp yarn from 1-in. cotton in the cheapest possible way. There is no need, in this case, to make a beautiful prize yarn, but it must break reasonably high and run well in the looms. First, we shall take the mill's 10x5-in. intermediates and convert them into slubbers equipped with a long-draft system. On these machines will be made 1.50-hank roving from 55-grain drawing-frame sliver with a draft of 9.9. The roving will then be creeled single at the spinning frame and spun into 28s with a draft of 18.7, using a long-draft system on the frame. A mill, which I personally believe to be one of the most progressive in the world, is now running a section of spinning frames on precisely this organization.

At Mill A, mentioned earlier in this paper, a section of frames is running on 21s warp, made on long-draft spinning from 1.20-hank single roving. This roving is made on a long-draft slubber, an ex-intermediate, from 60-grain drawing-frame sliver with a draft of 8.64.

For mills which prefer to spin from double roving, organization can be worked out which use the long-draft roving frame to good advantage.

The desire of most practical spinners to retain double roving in the creels of their frames is thoroughly justified. In a mill organization, the doublings represent a series of successive inspections of the roving, correcting defects which may have been put in by the preceding machines. It is true that defects may be introduced by the spinning frame as well as by the flyer frames, but in practice, this does not happen so frequently. Accordingly, the dou-

bling in the creel of the spinning frame is particularly valuable. It is the only one which cannot be nullified by a subsequent flyer-frame process. If doublings are to be eliminated, it is better to take them out farther back in the organization, rather than at the spinning frame.

The following organization is based on the theory of doublings which we have just considered: slubber, .70-hank; long-draft roving frame, 3.20-hank. This would involve a draft of 9.15 at the roving frame. The 3.20-hank roving would be put up double in the creel of the long-draft spinning frame and pulled out into 30s, for instance, with a draft of 18.75. This is frankly an imaginary organization and is not in operation.

In trying to work out a long-draft system for roving, our first attempts were along the lines of transplanting the Whitin-Casablancas system from the spinning frame, without changing its construction. We quickly discovered that a number of factors which do not bother us at the spinning frame, are troublesome in the card room.

In the first place, the bulk of cotton passing through the drafting rolls is much greater, particularly at the slubber. This tended to lift our top middle rolls and leather bands out of contact with the bottom rolls, by which they were driven. When a sudden stress was applied, as when the frame was started, some of the top rolls would slip, causing ends of roving to break. We tried to overcome this trouble by using very heavy weighting. This helped the slippage but added to the power required in driving the frame and reduced the life of the bottom leather bands to a matter of weeks.

The credit for overcoming this difficulty belongs to Mr. Casablancas. The thought occurred to him of combining with the apron drafting system an idea which is far from new—positive gear drive between the top and bottom middle rolls. All we had to do was to work out a cover which would make these gears lint-proof. Also, as the top roll had now become a driver, we knurled it to improve its frictional contact with the inside of the top leather band.

Another thing which bothered us was the card-room lint. This is bad enough under standard conditions and tends to increase as the draft is lengthened. We found that it was difficult to keep the top clearers plucked. The front top rolls would pick up loose fibers from the selvages of the drafted ribbon of roving and carry them up to the clearer. Long tufts of waste would form just behind the front top rolls and, if neglected, would go through the rolls, breaking down ends. We discovered that cork-covered rolls would not pick up fibers to anything like the same extent. Using these, in connection with a special new type of clearer, we were able to improve these conditions greatly. We also designed a cradle which guides very efficiently the wide leather bands used on double-boss roving frames and which is much more nearly lint-proof.

At the present time, we feel that we have at least reached the point where we have a workable system. No doubt, many now unforeseen difficulties will arise and further improvements will be made. However, it really begins to look as though long draft in the card room, used in connection with long-draft spinning, may help the mills still further to reduce their costs of production.



Cancel your Losses on Over-runs, under-runs, time-and material-waste

Keep the cost of each cut down to close-figured estimates. Don't lose the orders by padding the figures to cover customary losses in time and material. . . Veeder-Root Counters keep track of production as fast as it comes off the looms. No lagging looms or operators escape them. . . The new GREEN COUNTER shown at left has the added convenience of key-in-front, instantly accessible when reading the pick record. Ask for trial installation for practical check-up in your own mill. " " " "

TIME-LOSS MATERIAL-WASTE				UNDER-RUNS			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12

Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

BUILDERS OF PICK COUNTERS FOR 23 YEARS

PERSONAL NEWS

Kirby Farris has resigned as superintendent of the Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Mills, Baltimore, Md.

Kurt Thierfelder is now superintendent of the Walter Fred Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

M. I. Turner has become superintendent of the Aycock Hosiery Mills, South Pittsburg, Tenn.

D. L. Wall is now superintendent of the Bemis Bros. Bag Company, Bemiston, Ala.

William Fox is now superintendent of the Tuscaloosa Hosiery Mills, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

C. A. Fowler is now secretary and general manager of the Mallison Braided Cord Company, Athens, Ala.

K. A. Thompson, Jr., has become superintendent of the Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga.

R. O. Arnold is now superintendent of the Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

H. O. Hornberger has become superintendent of the Bassett Knitting Mills, Bassett, Va.

Ben Edney is now superintendent of the Belton Yarn Mills, Belton, Texas.

T. E. Tomlinson has become vice-president and secretary of the Hillsboro Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, Texas.

A. A. Haddox, formerly overseer carding, Pepperell Mills, Onelika, Ala., has accepted a similar position at Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

B. S. Taylor, manager of material development for the Goodrich processing division, is the inventor of the new belting which will shortly be marketed by the Akron Company.

E. K. Seckler, Jr., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Romac Yarn Mills, formerly McCallum & Robinson, Inc., Memphis, Tenn. He succeeds the late F. W. Lange.

J. H. Bagwell has resigned as overseer slashing and warping at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., to accept position as salesman for the Hunter Machinery Company, Charlotte.

E. S. Tillinghast has resigned as assistant superintendent of Fairforest Finishing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., to accept position as superintendent of the new Bleachery, Russell Manufacturing Company, Alexander City, Ala.

L. M. Carpenter, formerly with the Ashland Cotton Mills, Jewett City, Conn., and more recently with Turner Halsey Company, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Spencer Corporation, Spindale and Rutherfordton, N. C.

Stuart F. Brown, treasurer and manager of the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, and Mrs. Brown sailed recently on England on the Britannic. While abroad Mr. Brown plans to confer with Eadie Bros. & Co. of Paisley and Manchester, under whose license they are manufacturing the new self-lubricating spinning and twister rings in the United States and Canada.

B. R. Cole has been appointed manager of the Opp and Micolas Mills, Opp, Ala., succeeding his father, the late C. H. Cole.

Among the speakers at the banquet at the annual meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, to be held at the King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, on Saturday night are W. S. Lee, head of the Duke Power Company, who will speak on "Call of the Carolinas;" Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, whose subject will be "The South and Industry," and Dr. R. E. Rose, of the DuPont Company, who will speak on "The Future of the A. A. T. C. C."

Print Cloth Group Organizes

Greenville, S. C.—Organization of a "Print Cloth Group of Cotton Manufacturers" was perfected at a meeting here Tuesday. The group will concern itself with promoting the interests of mills producing print cloths.

Officers elected were W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, chairman, and W. P. Jacobs, secretary and treasurer.

Members of the executive committee were elected as follows: Fred Symmes, president of the Union-Buffalo Mills; T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan Mills; Ellis M. Johnston, president of Woodside Mill; Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.; W. D. Anderson, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.; J. C. Evans, Clifton Manufacturing Company, Clifton; Dr. W. C. Hamrick, Hamrick Mills, Gaffney; Walter S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg; James D. Gossett, Gossett Mills, Anderson; M. P. Orr, Orr Mills, Anderson; J. C. Self, Greenwood Mills, Greenwood; Ellison S. McKissick, Alice Manufacturing Company, Easley; C. M. Baily, Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, and W. B. Cole, Hannah-Pickett Cotton Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Cotton Styles for Spring

Another important fashion cycle in cottons this spring was predicted by Catherine E. Cleveland, consumer consultant of the Cotton-Textile Institute, at the New York State Clothing Teachers' Conference in the Textile High School, New York. Fifteen hundred teachers of dress design and sewing attended the "fashion clinic" and heard Miss Cleveland's address, which was illustrated by a showing of fabrics and made-up cottons worn by mannequins.

"It is the consensus of opinion of fashion leaders here and abroad," said Miss Cleveland, "that cottons will be more prominent than ever. New weaves and textures, new feeling in design and patterns, and notable developments in finish give new distinction to the cottons for 1933."

The costumes presented by Miss Cleveland included 25 cotton dresses for a winter wardrobe, as well as advance spring models. The collection comprised sports, daytime and evening dresses, a daytime coat and an evening wrap all exemplifying the fashion appeal of the new cottons. Numerous costume accessories including shoes, hats, gloves and bags were cotton, too.

Another part of Miss Cleveland's talk dealt with the new trends in the furnishing of homes and apartments. Sheets, towels, curtains, drapery and upholstery fabrics made up an attractive exhibit on display. As of special

interest for the Christmas season, Miss Cleveland introduced cotton toys and other articles of individual appeal.

Each of the teachers present was presented with a fashion chart prepared by the Institute. These illustrated new spring cottons for school girls' fashion needs. Eight types of young women's apparel were delineated on the charts, including slips, pajamas, sportswear, and daytime and evening dresses.

Mounted on the charts also were 24 swatches of cottons adaptable to the various types of costumes suggested. The fabrics swatched, all representative of the new spring cottons, included dimity, prints, seersucker, woven stripe, nubbed novelties, sheer pique, novelty crepe, organdie, crinkle crepe, printed broadcloth, corded shirting, plaid gingham, ribbed novelty, printed muslin, embroidered batiste, dotted swiss, pique voile, faconne crepe, Bedford cord, faggoted novelty, tissue gingham, rice voile and embroidered organdie.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operated in the showing by loaning a collection of self-help clothing for boys and girls designed by its Bureau of Home Economics.

New Developments in Loom Harness Equipment

One of the most interesting and instructive exhibits at the Southern Textile Exposition, held in October, was that of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company.

The electric harness warp stop motion, in actual operation, was one of the most interesting features of their exhibit. The combined feature of using this harness in connection with the Barber-Colman warp drawing-in machine attracted much attention.

Furthermore, the possibilities of applying the harness stop motion to the manufacturing of rayon is of the utmost interest since it eliminates friction caused by drop wires. The use of a different heddle is necessary, requiring additional experiments.

Most of the cotton mills producing rayon are interested in a contrivance to make a lease, to be attached to the slasher. The Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company demonstrated with a clever arrangement, a reed to take care of this improvement. Several orders were placed during the exhibition for this equipment.

The Hughes warp tension device, attached to the Draper loom in operation with the harness stop motion, also created considerable interest. The main feature of this contrivance is to produce an even width of the cloth. A tied warp will cause narrow width, whereas a loose warp widens the cloth, which is completely eliminated with the Hughes tension requiring no adjustment from beginning of the warp to the end.

The new Jacquard leno flat steel heddle is a mechanical achievement and will overcome many difficulties heretofore experienced in manufacture of fancy fabrics.

For those who unfortunately did not get to attend the Exposition and see this new equipment in operation, the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company has prepared an attractive and interesting bulletin, fully describing these new developments for the production of better and more profitable fabrics.

Anyone desiring a copy of this bulletin can obtain it by writing the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company at 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., mentioning the name of this publication.

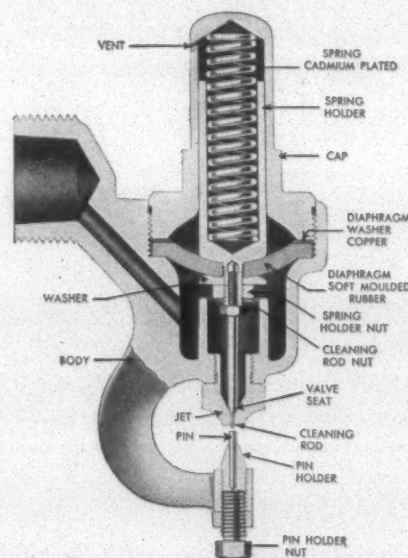
Self-Cleaning Humidifier Nozzle

The American Moistening Company has recently perfected the new Amco self-cleaning humidifier nozzle. This nozzle, with its automatic self-cleaning features, is attracting much favorable attention.

The Amco self-cleaning humidifier nozzle automatically cleans the nozzle orifice by mechanical movement each time the water supply to the humidifier is shut off either by hand or automatic humidity control action and thus assures constant, pure water delivery and continued service.

This new nozzle is designed to be quickly installed in the place of existing nozzles and requires no change in fittings, connections, etc. The cross-section view of the Amco self-cleaning nozzle clearly illustrates the principle of operation and construction.

With water pressure on, that pressure acts on rubber diaphragm to reverse its natural position, thereby lifting cleaning pin from orifice channel. With water pressure relieved, the diaphragm assumes its natural position, thus forces cleaning pin into orifice channel and in that movement carries all accumulated dirt and foreign matter to



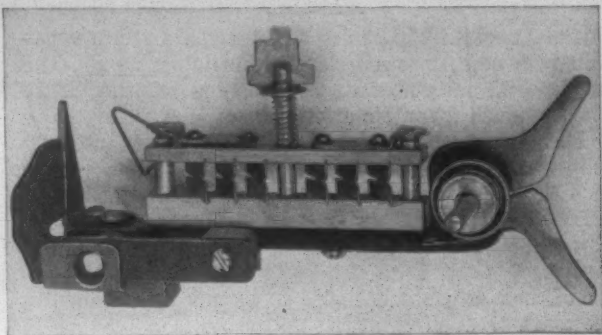
face of orifice where it is picked up by water in transit upon resumption of water pressure.

A decided improvement in this nozzle is created in providing a valve effect which operates to prevent dripping from nozzle of any free or spent water. By a tapered facing and seat on the pin and in the jet, a valve construction is affected which arrests water delivery.

Another improvement in the device is that the yoke which carries the impinging pin is of rugged construction and fixture machined so that pin at all times is exactly opposite the orifice assuring a continuous, controlled water spray of correct distribution and quantity.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Suit of the Bankers Trust Company, of New York, against the Arcadia Mills and a counter suit brought by the mill against the New York bank organization, will be heard during the term of U. S. Court opening here on December 13, it is announced.

The suit brought by the Bankers Trust Company is for \$220,000 in notes issued by the Arcadia Mills for alleged failure of the Trust company to issue further loans after the bank account of the mill had been secured in 1929.



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ECLIPSE

YARN CLEANER

Urges Mills to Oppose Tax on Cotton

The dangerous possibility that Congress may pass the Norbeck Bill, now designated as the Domestic Allotment Act, is pointed out in a letter sent members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association by B. B. Gossett, president. The bill provides, among other things, that under certain conditions, mills would pay a tax of 5 cents per pound on short staple cotton.

In urging members of the Association to register their opposition to the bill with their Senators and Congressmen, Mr. Gossett says:

"Congress will shortly reconvene. The Norbeck Bill, so dangerous to our industry and which was killed in the closing days of the last Congress, is certain to come up again for serious consideration. In a somewhat modified form it is now masquerading as the Domestic Allotment Plan.

"On October 26th we sent out a letter to the members of the Association calling attention to this proposed dangerous and far-reaching legislation. Apparently this letter was not read or perhaps it was not taken seriously because very few responses have been received. Indeed, in the past few days, we have received a few letters from mill executives calling attention to this bill and asking if we were aware of it and, if so, what, if anything, we were doing about it.

"In view of the writer's activities in Washington in connection with the Norbeck Bill in the closing days of the recent Congress, not mentioning our letter of October 26th to the members of the Association, the receipt of such communications is surprising to say the least. But, in any event, it is encouraging to have this evidence that some of the mill executives have awakened to the dangers with which we are confronted.

"Briefly speaking, it is now very clear that a farm relief measure of some kind will be enacted at the forthcoming session of Congress. It is also very evident that the farm relief program will be based on the Domestic Allotment Plan. In a word, among other things, this plan provides for a tax of 5 cents per pound on short staple cotton under certain conditions. *This tax will be paid by the mills.*

"In the opinion of the undersigned, the cotton textile industry has never been confronted with a more dangerous and far-reaching piece of legislation. It is therefore earnestly urged that each member carefully study this plan and get in immediate touch with his Senators and Representatives and urge its defeat or at least such amendments to the proposed legislation as will fully protect our interests.

"It is also urged that each member get in prompt touch with his selling agent with the view of having a suitable clause inserted in all sales notes providing that any extraordinary taxes of this nature can be passed on to the buyer. In the case of contracts requiring shipment before the end of the calendar year, it would probably make little or no difference whether such a clause is included in the sales note. However, after January 1st it might involve a heavy financial loss to the mills if shipments are not fully protected by an adequate clause in all sales notes."

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On one of our Viscose properties we have built a complete "plant within a plant." This experimental shop is as large as the whole factory of some of the smaller rayon manufacturers. The test-work developed here can be stepped-up successfully in any one of our six great properties. And from the knitting and weaving we do in this same proving plant, we know just how you can use our yarns for yourself, in either large-scale or limited production.

There's decided satisfaction in dealing with a house that understands your rayon textile problems. And we really welcome your inquiries... we're geared-up to answer questions.

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"The Crown is your buying-guide to good rayon"

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RAYON YARNS

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Governor Ely and Mr. Kendall

We do not blame Governor Ely of Massachusetts and the industrial leaders of that State for making efforts for a return of their former industrial prosperity, but we do think that they should inform themselves before making as many wild and unsubstantiated statements as were made during the recent Annual Conference of the New England Council held at the Statler Hotel in Boston.

The following are some extracts from a newspaper report of that conference:

The first note struck by Governor Ely which produced immediate echoes of assent was a call for a concerted New England effort to remove the handicaps suffered by Massachusetts as a result of its advanced labor legislation. Mentioning especially the textile States of the South, he declared that this State and its New England neighbors must work together to make other regions raise their standards of employment.

* * *

Henry P. Kendall, member of the industrial committee of the New England council and one of the State's leading industrialists, first expressed the hope that Governor Ely would start a move toward a parley that would place Massachusetts in a better competitive position with States that are taking business away from this Commonwealth.

Mr. Kendall said that he would welcome a national 48-hour law, but admitted that the movement is near collapse.

"It seems to me the time has come when a moratorium should be established," he declared, "so as to permit women workers in textile mills to operate until 10 o'clock at night, even if no change is made in the 48-hour law, which would restrict such work to 48 hours a week or nine hours in any one day. Such a moratorium would last either until other New England States approach this code, or Southern States as well.

A report of a conference which Governor Ely later held with labor union representatives says:

He denied that his New England Council speech was an attack on the standards of living of Massachusetts workers and called attention to Southern States, which have no labor standards of any kind. He told them that

labor has made no progress in its attempt to raise the standards in the South and that the only way the Southern manufacturers could be made to bring their laws up to the level of Massachusetts was by making it possible for this State to compete with them on even grounds.

We must force manufacturers in the South to lift their level to ours, the Governor told the delegation. "There are some manufacturers who own mills here and in the South as well. These owners are favorable to raising the South's standards, but the independent mill owners of the South are the one who are blocking the move."

He declared that the refusal of the South to raise its standards had driven the mills from Lawrence and Fall River, and reiterated his belief that the only way to equalize the situation was to lower Massachusetts standards to the point where it would be possible for local textile people to compete successfully.

The statement of Governor Ely that Southern States have no standards was the result of his failure to make a study of Southern labor restrictions.

Every Southern State prohibits the employment in factories of children under 14 years of age.

Any child employed in a Southern cotton mill can legally work in a Massachusetts cotton mill because children of 14 are now permitted to be employed in factories in that State.

With the exception of Massachusetts, which has a 48-hour law, all the other New England States have 54-hour laws whereas the Southern States have 55-hour laws.

The South has absolutely no advantage in the employment of children; in fact, there never was any advantage or profit derived from the employment of young children.

With the exception of Massachusetts, mills in New England operate 54 hours as against 55 in the South and there can be little advantage in the one hour extra operation.

The Census Department divided the employment of children into those "10 to 13 years of age inclusive" and those "14 and 15 years of age" because all States prohibit the employment, in factories, of children under 14 years of age.

The National Child Labor Committee, in a deliberate effort to deceive by creating the impression that children of 10 years of age are employed in factories, adds the two groups together as "10 to 15 years of age inclusive."

In a bulletin which they have just issued we note the following:

States with the largest number of children 10 to 15 years, inclusive, employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1930 were:

Pennsylvania	11,314
New York	5,641
North Carolina	5,402
New Jersey	4,943
Massachusetts	4,766
South Carolina	4,697
Georgia	4,627

The above, which applies, of course, only to children above 14 years of age but who have not reached their 16th birthdays, indicates that Massachusetts employs in industry more children than South Carolina and only slightly less than North Carolina.

In view of the above it would be interesting to know what Governor Ely and Mr. H. P. Kendall have in mind when they refer to the advantages the South has by reason of liberal labor laws.

Here's Something to Fight

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, through its president, B. B. Gossett, is very properly calling attention of the cotton manufacturers to the dangers of the Norbeck Bill which is to be considered in Congress. A letter which Mr. Gossett has sent all Association members is published on Page 12 of this issue.

The Norbeck Bill, also known as the Domestic Allotment Act as embodied in bills now in Congress, calls for an excise tax upon flour, or its equivalent, of about two dollars per barrel, and on cotton, a tax of 5 cents per pound to be paid by the mill consuming the domestic upland raw cotton. The funds collected under this plan would be distributed among the producers of wheat and cotton according to allotments based on previous production. In return, the producer would contract to control or to reduce his acreage, as decided by the administrative agency.

We normally consume about 5,750,000 bales of upland domestic cotton. This would mean taxing the mills about \$145,000,000 annually.

It requires little imagination to see what effect a tax of 5 cents a pound upon cotton would have upon the textile and allied industries. They are in no condition to be further handicapped by such an ill-founded legislation.

Possibilities of a commodity being taxed at approximately its present market price and all the attendant market complications which such taxation would provoke seem almost unthinkable. We understand, however, that there is serious danger of such a law.

The plan, which is included in the farm relief measures to come before Congress, holds out no promise of better times for the farmers, but in our opinion would have a further depressing effect upon cotton prices.

Government agencies have already committed grave crimes on the name of Farm Relief, which is apparently only another name for political expediency. They persist in a futile policy of try-

ing to nullify the law of supply and demand. Meanwhile prices of farm products continue to decline.

We join Mr. Gossett in urging the cotton manufacturers to get busy with their representatives in Washington. Else they are going to have another good reason for losing sleep.

The World Cotton Crop

Too much attention is being paid to the size of the American cotton crop and too little to the real supply of cotton, the total of the world crops.

An estimate of 11,310,000 bales for the American crop advanced the price from 6 cents to almost 10 cents and then estimates which increased the size of the American crop to 11,947,000 bales put the price back below 6 cents.

While all of this was taking place there have been developments which indicate that the total cotton crops of the world, including the American crop, will total 23,400,000.

This compares with 27,500,000 bales in 1931-32 and a 1927-31 five-year average crop of 24,140,000 bales. The world crop this year is reported as being the smallest since 1923-24.

The crop in India is provisionally placed at 4,200,000 bales, an increase of about 800,000 bales above last year's small crop in that country. The bureau's estimate of the crop in China is 2,300,000 bales, as compared with a previous estimate of 2,500,000 bales.

The crop in Egypt was reduced one-third and minor decreases are reported for Brazil and Mexico, but increased production is in prospect in India, China and Russia.

With a world cotton crop of approximately the same size as the ten-year average and with consumption of cotton increasing in almost every cotton manufacturing country, we can see little reason to expect any decline, of more than temporary duration, from present cotton prices.

Dave Clark Visits

Dave Clark, editor and publisher of the Southern Textile Bulletin, paid us a personal visit this week. His cheery spirit and his incisive reflection on things textile gave us a delightful half hour of friendly conversation. Everyone we know likes Dave Clark because he stands foursquare on everything he does for the best interest of the textile industry. May he grace our doors again soon.—*Fibre and Fabric*, Boston, Mass.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Recent reports that the Wennonah Cotton Mills had purchased sufficient new long draft spinning to replace its present equipment are erroneous. The company has purchased a few frames for experimental purposes.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—The Rocky Mount Mills have not ordered sufficient new long draft spinning to replace all of their present equipment of 37,000 spindles, as recently reported, but have purchased a few frames only which are being used for test purposes.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Fannill Knitting Company's common stockholders have received checks to cover a 12 per cent dividend on their holdings with the company for 1932. The amount paid out was \$3 on each share of \$25 par value common stock.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Mount Vernon Woodbury Mills have closed down indefinitely with the exception of their mop yarn and seine twine department. All of their heavy duck looms have been moved to their plant at Columbia, S. C., while their looms which have been operated upon lighter goods have been moved to Tallassee, Ala.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The O'Brien Hosiery Mills Company, involuntary bankruptcy proceeding started in Federal District Court at Greensboro Saturday by the Tennessee Eastman Company and other creditors, which aver that the defendant is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy November 4th when it was placed in receivership in Forsyth Superior Court here.

COLUMBUS, MISS.—In connection with the decision of the Reliance Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, to establish one of its manufacturing units here, it is understood that the building will be erected with capital raised in this community. An indication of the available labor supply was given last summer, while the site was under consideration. A registration was invited of women and girls desiring employment in such a factory. While only 500 would be needed, the committee obtained a registration of 2,430 prospective employees within 14 hours.

KINSTON, N. C.—The Caswell Cotton Mills, Inc., is seeking a certificate of incorporation from the State of North Carolina, for the operation of the local cotton mills, it is understood here, stock to be sold in the operating company.

Authorized capital will consist of 1,250 preferred shares, of \$100 par value, a total of \$125,000, and 500 shares no par value, common stock.

The company has purchased for \$61,500 the properties formerly owned by the Caswell Mills in West Kinston, including about 30 acres of land on which there is a modern two-story brick plant 275 by 75 feet, with an attached single story boiler and engine room, about 40 by 105 feet, also a single-story extension on the east end of the main building, 112 by 75 feet.

The buildings are equipped with complete power plant, together with textile machinery, amounting to 16,300 spindles for the manufacture of single-carded cotton yarns.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Ray-Sur Dyeing Company is installing new machinery which will increase the output of the plant more than three times its present capacity, it is learned from Frank Cater, president.

The plant is now working 24 hours a day and operating several shifts. The 24-hour schedule will be in force for at least nine weeks, according to present plans.

NEWTON, N. C.—Reorganization of the Warlick Manufacturing Company, as the Mid-State Cloth Mills, as reported last week, has been completed. John Cilley, Jr., will be president, his wife, Mrs. Kate Warlick Cilley, secretary, Herbert E. Goodman, New York, treasurer. The new company bought the mill from the receiver.

Mr. Goodman and Karl and J. H. Robbins, of New York, are converters and will be actively interested in the mill, which has 170 looms for rayon weaving.

Burlington Group in Partnership Plan

Unofficial but persistent reports indicate that J. Spencer Love and associates, who operate a group of silk and rayon weaving mills at Burlington, N. C., will combine the plants under a partnership agreement.

It is said that the partnership will include the following concerns: Alamance Weaving Co., Burlington Mills, Inc., Holt, Love & Smith, Inc., North Carolina Silk Mills, Inc., Piedmont Weavers, Inc., and Sherwood Tapestry Mills, Inc. Under the plan, it is reported that the working assets and liabilities of each will be pooled into the partnership and that the plants and equipment will be retained by the individual concerns but probably leased to the partnership.

In addition to the concerns listed above, the new organization, it is reported, will act as purchasing agent for the following concerns: Burlington Dyeing & Finishing Co., Duchess Fabrics Corp., Puritan Weaving Co., Reidsville Division, the Pinehurst Silk Mills, Inc., Rayon Fabrics Corp., and United Throwing Co.

The officers of the firm are as follows: President, J. Spencer Love; vice-presidents, W. J. Carter, M. B. Smith, Jr., T. H. Burkhardt; secretary, E. H. Wilkens; treasurer, R. M. Reid. Executive committee: M. B. Smith, Sr., chairman; Eugene Holt, J. L. Love, W. J. Carter, W. S. Coulter, M. B. Smith, Jr., and J. Spencer Love.

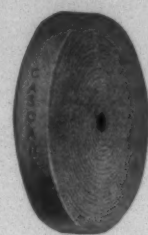
The factoring arrangement with Meinhard-Greef will be continued. The accounting house of Aronson and Gresman has been retained as auditors for the firm.

As far as can be determined, the partnership arrangement is the first ever attempted in the silk and rayon trades. Hitherto, many firms have been merged. The new set-up will insure the retention of the individuality of each mill. Observers state that the pooling of finance will strengthen all firms in the partnership.

The mills included in the proposed partnership follows:

Alamance Weaving Co., Mayfair Mill, Inc., incorporated 1930, capital \$30,000, J. S. Love, president; A. G. Holt, treasurer; W. J. Carter, secretary; T. H. Burkhardt, superintendent. Rayon and silk fabrics, 160 broad looms, 2,000 twist spindles, buy rayon, sell direct.

Burlington Mills, Inc., incorporated 1923. Capital, \$500,000; M. B. Smith, president; J. S. Love, treasurer and buyer; R. M. Reid, secretary; C. H. Ginger, agent,



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PHILADELPHIA

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms

____ Superintendent

____ Carder

____ Spinner



____ Weaver

____ Cloth Room

____ Dyer

____ Master Mechanic

Recent changes _____


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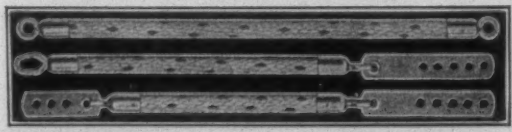
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Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury :: Mass.

Drapery fabrics and rayon piece goods, 364 looms, 14,580 spindles.

North Carolina Silk Mills, Inc., incorporated 1927, capital, \$150,000; J. S. Love, president; W. J. Carter, treasurer and buyer; E. H. Wilkens, secretary; T. H. Sherwood Tapestry Mills, Inc., C. A. Gingher, buyer, tapestry, drapery and novelty jacquard fabrics; 206 looms, 2,000 spindles.

Piedmont Weavers, Inc., capital \$100,000; E. Holt, president; J. S. Love, treasurer; C. H. Gingher, buyer; T. H. Burkhardt, superintendent; silk and rayon piece goods, 90 jacquard, 132 dobby, 128 broad looms, 5 winders.

Holt, Love & Smith, bedspreads and jacquard fabrics; 180 looms.

Extensible Tip Devised for Endless Rubber Fabric Belts

Patents have recently been granted to the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division, Passaic, N. J., on an extensible tip for endless fabric belts.

The operation is applied to the outside plies of the belt before the two ends are interlapped and made endless. It consists of a series of perforated holes in the outside plies which are made with a punch. Into these holes, tie-gum is pressed and the rest of the union interlapped, cemented and vulcanized in the usual fashion.

Hundreds of hours are added to the life of the belt splice, it is claimed. The perforations, which are filled with pliable tie-gum, allow more than the usual extension of the splice when it bends around small pulleys.

The extensible tip is designed to eliminate splice separation, familiar trouble to many users of endless fabric belts.

Cotton Goods Sales Fair

"While sales for the week were not equal to last week's, the volume was good and, with the exception of print cloths, the demand covered practically all lines. Colored goods made the best showing, there being a good volume on chambrays, cotton suitings, flannels and drapery fabrics. The flannel situation is in an exceptionally strong position and the outlook continues good. We have also noted some improvement in the demand for sheets and pillow cases, and there has been a better demand for narrow sheetings, drills and sateens but very little change in the wide goods situation. With the revision in percale prices announced by the large printers and converters, we are hopeful that there will be more activity in print cloths next week. There has been a better call for broadcloths and certain constructions of fine and fancy goods, as well as rayon taffetas," says Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

"Presumably there has been little change in the business situation during the week but, notwithstanding the quieter and featureless security markets, we believe that we are still making progress. Up until last July unemployment had been increasing at the rate of 300,000 workers a month; today men are returning to work at the rate of 500,000 a month. Commodity prices have retained 23 per cent of their advance since June and bonds are still 20 per cent above recent lows, while the rate on collateral time loans is the cheapest on record.

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Mill Activities in October

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during October at 97 per cent of capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 94.6

per cent for September this year and 85.1 per cent for October last year.

Spinning spindles in place October 31 totalled 31,489,918, of which 24,587,732 were active at some time during the month, with the average on a single shift basi sbeing 30,537,208, compared with 31,545,832; 23,883,948 and 29,856,205 for September this year, and 32,430,508; 25,188,112 and 27,606,305 for October last year.

Active spindle hours for October totalled 7,045,544,610, or an average of 24 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,866,031,482 and 218 for September this year and 6,594,525,142 and 203 for October last year.

Government Tests On Cotton for Sheets

Washington. — The co-operative study between the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the wearing qualities of three different grades of 1-inch American upland cotton, middling, good ordinary, and strict good middling, when manufactured into sheeting is practically completed, according to the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The sheets of good ordinary cotton, according to the report, were "worn for further use after being used and laundered 212 times. Those made from the other grades are being removed after being used and laundered approximately 240 times. Changes in the physical properties of the fabrics during wear have been followed by means of laboratory tests on breaking strength, bursting strength, and weight.

"In all cases the sheets made of middling and strict good middling cotton were superior to those made of good ordinary. Since this is the first experiment of its kind on the relation of fiber grade to wearing quality of the finished fabric, further study is needed to show whether these results hold when yarn twist, thread count, and other details of fabric construction differ.

"Slight indications of chemical damage in the ironed sheets have been obtained for temperatures as low as 257 degrees. The first apparent loss in tensile strength occurred at temperatures between 310 degrees and 325 degrees."

World Cotton Crop Lowest in Nine Years

Washington. — World cotton production in 1932-1933 is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 23,400,000 bales of 478 pounds, compared with a 1931-1932 crop of 27,500,000 bales and a five-year average production, 1927-1931, of 24,140,000 bales. The indicated world crop is the smallest since 1923-1924.

Important decreases from last year are noted for the United States, Egypt, Brazil and Mexico, while increases are in prospect for India, China and Russia. The decrease for the United States accounts for most of the world reduction from last year, though the important Egyptian crop was reduced one-third.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was very little business in cotton goods last week. The slow state of the market was aggravated by the holidays and the decline in cotton prices. A good many buyers sought gray goods at an eighth cent lower, but little was done. The price list was softer, although quotations were generally unchanged. The market is badly in need of further buying support and mills were finding it hard to maintain prices in the face of declining demand and lower cotton prices. Anxiety over the war debt situation, which affected speculative buying in commodities and stocks, helped slow up business in manufactured goods.

Buyers were showing no interest in goods, although a number expressed themselves as willing to buy once assurance appears that there is some likelihood of advances instead of recessions. There were numerous instances where goods actually needed were not being covered because of the fear of a number of influences, the chief influence being the lack of any constructive news. December inventory selling was in prospect, but there were a number who were convinced that this could not develop into any undue sacrifices since most mills had little in the way of December production unsold.

Carded broadcloths held steady at the levels established at the opening of the week and sales were limited to small spot lots. Here again mills were well sold on 1932 production and there was little reason for selling pressure.

There continued a moderate business in fine yarn fabrics, both in the nature of reorders and new cloths. Converters reported that cutters are fairly generally making up large sample lines for spring promotions, apparently based upon confidence that cottons as against other types of cloth are going to reach definitely better consumer acceptance in the coming season than they have in years.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2⅝
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5¾
Brown sheetings, standard	6
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	4½
Tickings, 8-ounce	11½
Denims	10½
Dress gingham	10½-13
Standard prints	7½
Staple gingham	6½

Constructive Selling Agents *for*

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little of interest in the yarn market last week. The short week occasioned by the holiday and the lower prices in the cotton market tended to check the limited trading. While prices were usually quoted on the basis of quotations of the previous week, most quotations were regarded as nominal. While the present is proving a dull period and little large buying is expected before the end of the year, the outlook for yarns in the first quarter of the year is considered good.

A good deal of pressure was exerted against prices during the week. A number of buyers were trying to get yarn for spot delivery at prices a cent under current quotations. Few of them showed interest in their February and later requirements, but apparently needed additional supplies for quick delivery.

Orders were received by cotton yarn spinners for limited quantities in most instances. Only occasionally larger contracts from 25,000 to 50,000 pounds were required, usually for delivery through December and January and sometimes at once. During the last few days where buyers sought spot shipment of around 25,000 pounds and had difficulty locating needed amounts of specified counts.

Where low prices came to the attention of the market the need of moving stock available or to keep spindles running accounted for concessions, besides the readiness of a few to discount the future value of their grade yarn. An order was placed for around 30,000 pounds of cream color carded yarn for underwear knitting, basis 14s singles, at 15½ cents, the competition for the business otherwise starting at 16½ cents up. There should have been an allowance of at least 3½ cents for dyeing, assuming that dark tinged did not answer the purpose.

While no new business of moment in mercerized yarns is being written, prices appear firm, and probably are, as one or two concerns say they are not open for any additional business for deliveries this year.

Shipment of yarns on past orders is slower than a few weeks ago, but continues active.

Southern Single Warps		30s	-----	19	a19½		
10s	-----	13	a	40s	-----	25	a
12s	-----	13½	a	40s ex.	-----	26½	a
14s	-----	14	a	50s	-----	30½	a
16s	-----	14½	a	60s	-----	35	a
20s	-----	15	a15½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply			
26s	-----	17½	a18	8s	-----	13	a
30s	-----	18½	a19	10s	-----	13½	a
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		12s	-----	14	a		
8s	-----	13	a	16s	-----	15	a
10s	-----	13½	a	20s	-----	16	a16½
12s	-----	14	a	Carpet Yarns			
16s	-----	15	a	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	-----	12	a
20s	-----	16	a	and 4-ply	-----	12	a
24s	-----	17½	a	Colored strips, 8s, 3	-----	12½	a
30s	-----	19	a19½	and 4-ply	-----	12½	a
36s	-----	24	a	White carpets, 8s, 3	-----	13	a
40s	-----	25	a	and 4-ply	-----	13	a
40s ex.	-----	26½	a	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	-----	11	a
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 1-ply	-----	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	-----	11½	a
8s	-----	12½	a	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	-----	11½	a
10s	-----	13	a	12s, 2-ply	-----	12	a
12s	-----	13½	a	16s, 2-ply	-----	14	a
14s	-----	14	a	20s, 2-ply	-----	15	a
16s	-----	14½	a	26s, 2-ply	-----	17½	a
20s	-----	15	a15½	30s, 2-ply	-----	18	a
26s	-----	17½	a18	Southern Frame Cones			
30s	-----	18½	a19	8s	-----	13	a
36s	-----	19½	a20	10s	-----	13½	a14
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		12s	-----	12s	-----	14	a14½
8s	-----	13	a	14s	-----	14½	a15
10s	-----	13½	a	16s	-----	15	a15½
12s	-----	14	a	18s	-----	15½	a16
14s	-----	14½	a	20s	-----	16	a16½
16s	-----	15	a	22s	-----	16½	a17
20s	-----	16	a	24s	-----	17	a17½
24s	-----	17½	a	26s	-----	17½	a18
26s	-----	18	a	28s	-----	18	a18½
				30s	-----	18½	a19

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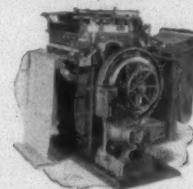


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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

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AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

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BROWN & CO., D. P., 250-261 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Newlin W. Pyle, Charlotte, N. C.

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CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas. **CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochrane, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson 110 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McNulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. McLeod, Box 1142, Columbia, S. C.; G. N. Wilson, care Ponce de Leon Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Oullet, Mgr.

DRAKE CORPORATION, Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass., Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT RAYON CO., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackleford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; B. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FIRTH-SMITH CO., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalons, N. C.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. F. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., L. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., THE, Akron, Ohio, Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-5 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., North Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1226-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 266, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 820, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 828 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 820 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; C. F. Davis, 118 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta, Office.

HYGROLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lecher, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Pk., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBROS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa Allen & Jemison Co., Montgomery, Teague Hardware Co., Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co., Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Beltway Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co., North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Beting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenior, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker, (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford Tennessee-Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 188). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: O. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hulst, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tison, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. L. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Biakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: B. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E. Clemons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 201 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moline, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Cady, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ornsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steel, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Brownlee, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Brownlee, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.
Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg.,
Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO.,
Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agents P. L. Hill, Box 407,
Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cra-
merston, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lex-
ington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga. Wm. H.
Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.:
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner &
Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Sup-
ply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young &
Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham,
Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga,
Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville,
Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S.
C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland
Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston,
Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N.
C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou.
Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spar-
tanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W. At-
lanta, Ga.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I.
Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Rodgers, Box 752, Atlanta,
Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N.
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N. C.

SIRKINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.
SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York
City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 622 W. More-
head St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schuler Chem-
ical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.;
Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New
Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham,
Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami
and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.
SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte,
N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn.
Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Hor-
ace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny
Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621
E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn,
Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain,
Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO. INC., 285 Madison Ave.,
New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Char-
lotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E.
A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE,
Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg.,
Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N.
H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division);
Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.:
L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank
Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St.,
Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. F. Vaughan,
Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4,
Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte,
N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.;
Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sulli-
van Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply
Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Bir-
mingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou.
Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Char-
lotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard
Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R.
I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National
Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.;
620 Angier Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes,
Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office;
A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.
Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W.
H. Porcher and E. I. Dalton, Mgrs., 1317 Healey
Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. E. Thomas,
Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley,
Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitins-
ville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East
Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Trade With Cuba Gains

Washington.—Sales of cotton piece goods to Cuba the first nine months of this year amounted to 41,916,464 square yards, as compared with 38,375,316 square yards for the comparable period last year, a gain of 9 per cent, according to H. T. Nones, of the Department of Commerce Textile Division. As in the case with practically all other commodities in internal trade, the value of cotton textile sales to Cuba showed declines.

Twenty different classes of piece

goods showed increases, while ten items showed decreases. The most important changes were as follows:

Unbleached one-ounce duck in-
creased 184 per cent. Unbleached
drills and twills, 58 per cent. Un-
bleached sheeting, 40-inch and under,
21 per cent; unbleached sheeting
over 40-inch wide, 9.6 per cent;
bleached drills and twills, 10.4 per
cent; bleached sheetings, 40-inch and
under, 75.8 per cent; colored prints,
32-inch and narrower, 229 per cent.

Colored flannels and flannelettes,
125 per cent; colored gingham, 107
per cent. Other yarn dyed, 7.2 per
cent; rayon mixtures, cotton chief
value, 9.2 per cent.

Bleached, other than drill and P.
checks, decreased 26.6 per cent; col-
ored voiles, 36 per cent; cotton suit-
ings (drill, etc.), 21 per cent; cham-
brays, 25 per cent.

Some of the losses in cotton suits
and chambrays may be accounted for
by the production of a local mill,
which is said to amount to 18,000
yards daily of sheetings, denims and
chambrays using imported yarns, it
was stated.

Shipments of cotton yarns to Cuba
increased from 722,000 pounds in the
first nine months of 1931 to 2,331-
000 pounds in the same period of
1932, or a gain of 222 per cent, thus
making Cuba the second largest for-
eign market for cotton yarn, exceed-
ed only by Argentina and superseding
Canada in importance.

Notwithstanding the development
of textile manufacturing in Cuba,
that country will in all probability,
Mr. Nones said, remain one of the
best markets for certain types of
piece goods where intelligent trade
promotion is given to the develop-
mental and holding of that market.

In addition, textile mill develop-
ments will open up new outlets for
raw materials, semi-manufactured
goods and for machinery and other
mill supplies. Cuba has, in the past
five years, absorbed over \$270,000
worth of American cotton textile ma-
chinery among which 422 looms were
taken during the past two years.

Red Cross in Market

For Hosiery

"The American Red Cross is open
to purchase additional quantities of
men's, women's, children's and in-
fants' hosiery, including women's
mercerized stockings. All merchan-
dise must be made entirely of cotton.
As in all of its recent operations, pay-
ment for the new purchases will be

made by the Red Cross in raw cotton
which was turned over to the organi-
zation by the Farm Board in accord-
ance with legislation passed by the
last Congress," the National Associa-
tion of Hosiery and Underwear Man-
ufacturers announces.

"Mills interested in securing busi-
ness of this nature, and thus helping
the Red Cross in its distribution of
merchandise to the needy this winter,
should communicate with George S.
Harris, American Red Cross, Wash-
ington, D. C.

"New specifications have been pre-
pared for the Red Cross hosiery re-
quirements. They call for men's
goods of not less than 160 or more
than 200 needles for medium weight
goods and not less than 84 needles or
heavy weight; for infants' ribbed
goods of not less than 220 needles,
or more than 240 needles, on size 4;
for misses' ribbed hose of not less
than 200 or more than 220 needles on
size 9, to weigh from two to three
pounds, and for women's 200 to 240
needle hose weighing 1 1/4 to 1 3/4
pounds.

"Complete details, including copies
of the specifications, may be obtained
from the organization's headquarters
in Washington."

10,532,745 Bales

Cotton Ginned

Washington, Nov. 21.—Cotton of
this year's growth ginned prior to
November 14 was reported today by
the Census Bureau to have totalled
10,532,745 running bales, including
474,442 round bales, counted as half
bales, and 5,073 bales of American-
Egyptian.

To date last year 14,207,613 bales,
including 484,680 round bales and
6,184 bales of American-Egyptian,
had been ginned.

Ginnings this year to November 14
by States were: Alabama, 826,243
running bales; Arizona, 36,860; Ar-
kansas, 1,087,647; California, 83,-
202; Florida, 14,558; Georgia, 761,-
614; Louisiana, 576,594; Mississippi,
1,011,481; Missouri, 229,129; New
Mexico, 41,571; North Carolina,
551,901; Oklahoma, 890,428; South
Carolina, 611,039; Tennessee, 331,-
356; Texas, 3,448,736; Virginia, 21,-
489; all other States, 8,997.

RODNEY HUNT

Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

SPRAY, N. C.

COTTON AND SILK DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, SHEETS
AND PILLOW CASES MANUFACTURED HERE.

On visiting this big manufacturing center, one is astounded over the variety and volume of the product turned out, and most of it used by the great Marshall Field Mercantile Company of Chicago.

THE CAROLINA CO-OPERATIVE COUNCIL

Another thing that is so impressive is the community spirit of understanding and good will so evident in everyone, from the humble sweeper to the highest official.

The key men—those who have already climbed high on the ladder of success and others who are ambitious to make good, meet together in the Carolina Co-operative Council, to improve themselves and each other, and in the 12 years that the Council has been organized, great things have been accomplished through united effort.

Some of the most prominent speakers have been called to address the Council, thus bringing variety in the way of entertainment—broadening the minds of the members and inspiring them to greater efforts toward achievement of a wished-for goal. Nobody gets in a rut in this community—or if one should, he has only himself to blame. Opportunity for self-improvement is on every hand.

WELFARE AND HEALTH

This takes in the different communities Y-work, with W. B. Weaver, manager, and H. W. Owen, general secretary, if we make no mistake. T. P. Shinn is secretary of North Spray Y; E. W. Mooney, secretary Draper Y; J. K. McConnell is secretary Leaksville Y; W. T. Reed-er, secretary Boys' Work, Central Y (Spray); G. W. Cheatham, superintendent outside construction.

Uncle Hamp and I were honor guests at a very enjoyable entertainment at Central Y when an "Old Maids Convention" was staged by 18 or 20 men dressed as women. It was a scream. Two, at least, of those men could make good on the stage and would do the world a service by provoking laughter.

H. W. Owens, as a "Country Rube" in knee pants, had a rendition all his own which was as good comedy as we've ever witnessed. We first knew Mr. Owens when he was secretary of the Kannapolis Y, where he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He has been with the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills (Marshall Field group of mills at Spray) for a number of years.

SOME OF THE KEY MEN

In the American Warehouse, J. W. Krantz is superintendent; F. C. Cowan, foreman in Blanket Department; Z. V. Nance, overseer napping in one of the most up-to-date napping rooms in the South; W. A. McBride, overseer shipping and storage; J. V. Orrell, overseer packing, has been on the job 30 years and has seen the business grow from eight to ten cases to more than 10,000 blankets per day.

The most complete system for packing and handling cases is in operation here, with no lost motion. Boxes are packed and lifted by an electric crane on to a train

of small motor driven trucks which are easily turned and then driven down a long platform to the storage and shipping rooms.

Cutting the blankets apart as fast as they roll out of the machines finished is done by two operatives—one on each side—their scissors flashing and meeting with precision in the center. It's a fine art, and interesting to watch.

We have never seen a finer looking group of people than we found in these mills.

THE BLEACHERY

Tom Ramsden, superintendent, has been here since the Bleachery began operation 16 years ago. Geo. Farr, in folding room, 12 years; P. P. Fleming, in gray room, 13 years; Sam Belcher, in finishing, 13 years; R. D. Shumate, overseer Draper-Spray sheet and blanket sewing department, has been with the company nearly all his life; G. A. Vestal, stock room, has a record of 15 years. In fact, people *stay* with this company and—*there's a reason.*

SPRAY COTTON MILLS

This is not one of the Marshall Field mills but is a dandy little yarn mill, operated by as fine and courteous gentlemen as can be found.

The officials and overseers are 100 per cent for the Southern Textile Bulletin, and Aunt Becky always gets a warm welcome there.

The genial secretary and treasurer, Karl Bishopric, is a Northern product—the kind that finds a welcome in the South. Superintendent Chas. H. Boyd has a sunny smile that is captivating and a philosophy of life that is interesting. He's a man who can give one a new trend of thought.

J. W. Austin is overseer carding, and his department was in fine running order. D. E. Campbell, overseer spinning is "fun incubator" as well as an efficient foreman. Nobody gets blue or glum around him. Dan Ahern is the master mechanic and comes in for high praise for good service and close attention to details.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

MERRIMACK MILLS

Paying their annual tribute to the man for whom the Joseph J. Bradley School was named, hundreds of students, employees and teachers, on Oct. 26th, gathered flowers and carried to the school to be placed on Mr. Bradley's grave. Mr. Bradley died Oct. 26th, ten years ago. His graves occupies a large plot of ground in the cemetery, and the flowers were so numerous that the entire plot was covered, making a beautiful array of colors—a touching but small tribute of love and remembrance for one who did so much for the people of Merrimack Mills.

The community fair recently held here had larger and better exhibits than last year, and many won prizes given by Merrimack Manufacturing Company.

LEARNING MORE.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

POE MILL ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PLACES IN CITY.

Sometime ago a young man at Entwistle Mill, Rockingham, asked me why I never went to Poe Mill. Said he had stayed there quite a while and always hoped I'd visit the place.

I gave him my reasons for staying away, and he said: "Aunt Becky, if you'll go there now, you'll get a warm welcome, and hearty co-operation in the good work you are doing."

Well, one day last week I visited Poe and was simply charmed with Superintendent J. B. Garrett, who has been on the job less than a year, and, with his fine bunch of overseers has created an atmosphere of friendliness and good-will that is irresistible.

I had an engagement for 5 o'clock, and only had a short time at Poe, but my! how I did enjoy it. The mill is nice and clean and quite a lot of paint has been used to brighten things up inside.

Everywhere there was evidence of efficiency. The employees looked happy; the work was running good and nobody seemed rushed or worried. L. C. Couch is carder; W. R. Wilson is spinner; W. W. Rogers, weaver, with C. L. Morgan, J. M. Coward, W. H. Williams and L. B. Davis are second hands in weaving. Mr. Davis could not take our paper, but "they say" he takes "Grit." R. L. Burrell is overseer cloth room; Henry Pool, master mechanic; O. M. Pruett, supply man; Mr. Dillard, outside man. It would be hard to find a finer and more distinguished group than Mr. Garrett and his overseers. Mr. Garrett recently entertained his overseers with a supper in his home—a treat that all enjoyed.

One thing sure, we are going back to Poe Mill every chance we get. Poe, where everybody greets you with a smile and a hearty hand-grip that thrills and cheers. Some day we'll have all our friends there reading our paper, just as they did in years gone by.

Girls Home-Making Club—Chadwick-Hoskins Company

"UNCLE HAMP" AND "AUNT BECKY" GUESTS OF THE CLUB MONDAY EVE, NOV. 14TH.

And I'll say we were surprised when we entered the pretty 4-room cottage donated by the mill company, and so tastefully furnished by the girls, as a modern mill home.

Mrs. Pender and Miss Stanton, community workers for all five of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, are accomplishing wonders—and it's made possible by the beautiful co-operation and loyalty of the girls.

There were 30 or more members present Monday night and all were thrilled over the compliment paid them by the presence of General Superintendent E. C. Cofield, who is deeply interested in the welfare of the girls—and the entire community.

The girls are collecting and filing recipes for cooking and are never happier than when serving a banquet.

Mrs. Frazier Stevenson, a club member for nine years, had on exhibit a lovely Dutch Girl quilt. The girls were making yo-yo tie-backs and valances for the cottage curtains.

In the sitting room, there's a piano, pretty wicker lounge and chairs, and oh boy, a fine radio, presented by Mr. B. B. Gossett, president and treasurer of the Chad-

wick-Hoskins Company, and above it, the girls have his picture in neat frame. The radio was a present when their membership became 50. The other rooms are nicely furnished, too, and there's a nice case of books.

The mill company made the kitchen cabinet, and some of the other furniture was bought "in the raw" and beautifully painted by the girls. The floors have nice rugs and we were told that the entire money spent in furnishings, etc., was not over two hundred dollars. No wonder those club girls aren't afraid to venture on a matrimonial voyage.

A Mill Official Who Practices His Religion in Every-Day Life and Business

HIS INFLUENCE IS FELT THROUGHOUT THE VILLAGE AND IN THE TOWN CHURCHES.

He is too modest to tell about it, but his light shines with a radiant glow that can't be hidden—and so here is the story.

Ellenboro, N. C., is on the scenic highway between Charlotte and Asheville. The Ellenboro Manufacturing Company is the only textile plant here and J. A. Graham, treasurer and manager, is the subject of this little story. He is one of our most cherished friends, and not only gave "Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" a lovely spread as a wedding present, but actually presented us one on our wedding anniversary!

When Mr. Graham took charge of this mill three years ago and began to direct the manufacturing of those exquisite bedspreads in every color of the rainbow, it soon became evident that he was going to help design beautiful characters and splendid citizens as well. He takes a bold stand for Truth and Right, and devotes the first fifteen minutes of every day to devotional service with his employees. Mr. Graham leads the Monday morning service and appoints someone for Tuesday morning—and this party appoints the next leader, and on through the week. No one declines the honor of leading and all are growing stronger in grace as a result.

There are 85 or 90 employees in this mill (only weaving is done) and the head of every family is reported as living the Christian life. There are two churches in the little town of Ellenboro—Baptist and Presbyterian, where the mill village furnishes a Sunday school superintendent, four Sunday school teachers and a deacon.

Can we wonder over the success of a mill where God is asked every day to direct and guide operatives? Need we marvel over the fact that the product sells?

"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness" and no need to worry over material things. What a pity—what a tragedy—that every industrial or other business does not accept this truth which would banish poverty from the earth!

AUNT BECKY.

COMMERCE, GA.

HARMONY GROVE MILLS

This plant is operating full capacity day and night. Met an old friend of ours, Superintendent Asbelle, who years ago was superintendent of the mills at Bath, S. C. Says they have run when others have closed.

The overseers are: Fred Crocker, carder; J. G. Towns, spinner; Geo. E. Medley, weaver; C. L. Burns, cloth room; A. M. Asbelle, master mechanic, and A. E. Yarbrough, yard.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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6—Foster No. 30 Cone Winders.
100—Saco-Lowell Cards, 1917.
25—S-L Drawing, 4 del. each.
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Cotton Goods

Markets Quiet

"This has been a quiet and featureless week and as a result there has

been some further easing in prices. The most encouraging angle has been that we are continuing to receive requests for anticipations on deliveries and a large percentage of the business being placed is for spot or near-by shipment. There has been only a limited amount of trading on grey goods and at slightly lower prices almost all along the line. On colored goods, where mills are in a more comfortable position as regards orders, there has been very little change. While there has been less inquiry on fine and fancy and special constructions, the outlook continues fairly good," says Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

"It is generally believed that per-

sales will be purchased in a fairly large way as soon as the market becomes more settled. Jobbers have not yet placed their orders for spring delivery. Retailers in this section as well as the middle west report better business last week due to more seasonable weather and holiday purchasing. Consumer purchases of both food and clothing for the last few months have made an excellent showing, particularly when the large number of unemployed and the very much reduced incomes are considered. The heavier industries, however, are continuing to operate at low level.

"The foreign debt situation is holding the stock market in uncertainty and this in turn is affecting general business. When something definite has been accomplished the business world will breathe easier and we believe trade will then improve."

Patents Device For Warping Process

Gastonia, N. C.—David A. Day, of the Rex Spinning Company, recently secured a patent on a leasing machine to be placed in warp handling apparatus, whereby leases can be made without the necessity of stopping warp handling machines. As it is known, it is necessary to form a shed in the warp about every 500 yards, and pass through a thread to separate the warp threads into two sections, and it has always been necessary to stop the warping machine, singeing machine and allied equipment, after about 500 yards of warp have been run through. Mr. Day's invention makes it possible to run the warp continuously, without stopping to take a lease, it is claimed.

The principle on which the new invention operates is to have two pairs of slotted tubes and means for forming two separated sheds in the warp while it is moved and to insert these tubes with a leased thread therein, through the sheds, and the operator ties the ends of the lease threads together and the tubes are left in this position until, say, 500 yards of warp has been run, when the measure device automatically withdraws the tubes from the sheds, leaving the lease thread to be carried along by the moving warp.

This machine has been in operation for more than a year by Mr. Day, showing approximately double the number of yards per day handled, requiring the service of only one man for the operation, he claims.

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